Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Threster-La Cigale. Matines. Bijon Opera House-The Mazzotie. Matines. Duly's Theater-All the Sage. Matines. Grand Opera House—Pipe. Ratines. Maverly's \$4th St. Theatre—Otto, a German. Matines Maverly's 5th Av. Theater-Olivette, Mat Maverly's Niblo's Gorden—Harri Kirks, Madis - n Square Theatre—Harri Kirks, Middleton's Dime Museum—191 Bowers, San Francisco Opera House—Herrmson. Standard Theatre—Biller Taylor. Union Square Theatre-B-lies of the Riichen. Matines Wiedane Theatre-Kerry Gire. Matines.

The President's Withdrawal of the New York Nominations.

Why was the office of President of the

United States created ? People cannot, individually, enforce their own rights. They have to combine together and confer a certain amount of power, combined and concentrated in some one officer, as the common representative of all persons, a power greater than any single individual, in himself alone, can carry into effect. This arrangement is essential to the general good because it is necessary to the protection of individual rights.

Now, if it is so essential, it is of the greatest moment that it should be preservedunimpaired. Just so much power as they have given the President he should assert, maintain, and enforce. They did not confer upon him any prerogatives on his own account. All he holds is as a trustee for the people. He has no more right to abandon or resign one jot or tittle of this than he has to desert and flee from his post of duty.

Upon the President alone is conferred the power to make nominations to certain offices. This duty he is to discharge, like all other duties, with an appropriate degree of dignity; and having conscientiously made certain nominations, he has no right, in a fit. of pique, passion, or malevolence, to withdraw them. In so doing he lowers the dignity of his office, and puts himself on a level with poor, ignorant, passionate Brailey KELLY, who used to go out to the wood pile to pick up a basket of chips, get mad with

the basket, and kick it all around the yard. It is against the peace and dignity of the people of the United States that Gen. GAR-FIELD offends in petulantly and childishly withdrawing nominations, for the withdrawal of which he can assign not even a showy reason or a plausible excuse.

"I will show a certain Senator my power," is all he can say in his own justification. Alas, he only succeeds in showing to the whole world his own weakness and littleness. We have no sympathy with Mr. Conkling.

We detest him for his treachery to the press. We hate and abhor him, and will forever hate and abhor him, for his meral treason to his country in trying to overthrow the most sacred of all the traditions associated with the name of Washingtonthe belief and observance of the fathers and framers of the Constitution-and to create a Third Term of the Presidency, which, we are convinced, would have resulted in the permanent overthrow of republican government on the American continent. A man can incur no worse doom-he can invoke no greater curse upon his memory-than to have it written on his tomb: He was the Betrayer of the Liberty of the Press: He was the Traitor to Freedom and Equality by essaying to create a Third Term of the Presidency.

Let maledictions dire, from all true patriots, from all breathers to whose lungs free air is congental, fall, and continue to fall, and fall forever, on the doomed head of ROSCOE CONKLING, the false conservator to whose keeping their highest interests and their most sacred rights were mistakingly intrusted!

And it is this very man, who has proved himself talse, whom GARFIELD has now raised to be his equal, by descending into the arena and engaging in a game of fisti- |

cuffs with him, President GARFIELD should not now withdraw the nomination of Judge Robertson. He should not have withdrawn his other New York nominations. In withdrawing them he has shown great weakness; petty

spite; and an utter lack of the dignity be

coming his high, popular office. He has given the vantage ground to his chiefest enemy, at once the most bitter and by far the ablest, who is not likely to lose any advantage he has gained; and henceforth Roscoe Conkling almost holds him at his mercy, at the point of a poisoned poniard. Holding Roscoe Conkling, as we do, to be the most dangerous man to the country within all her borders, we are not insensible to the disparity of ability in any contest between him and GARFIELD; it is a fight between a giant and a pigmy.

Mr. GARPIELD has made a blunder, from the effects of which he can never fully re-

New York in Winter and in Summer.

After the first of May, an increasingly large number of people in New York begin to make their preparations for removing out of town for the summer. If they have country places, they wish to be at them while vegetation is taking its first start, during the month which is, of all others, the most interesting for these who find delight in rural | roof and paved with asphalt. Each buildsurroundings. If they are going to cross the ocean, they prefer to land in Europe before the summer has actually come; and if their circumstances enable them to be long absent in any direction, they are impatient and project beyond the central portion to get away as soon as possible from the city streets.

The floating population of New York is much larger than is generally supposed, and it grows proportionately more numerous every year. The most careful estimates of the Health Department now put it at two

hundred thousand and upward. If we include in this number, however, all those who reside here temporarily, during the winter especially, and those who do business in town but have their dwellings in the neighborhood of the city, probably the total would much exceed that estimate. The population of New York during every day of the past winter has reached nearly a million and a half, it is pretty safe to assume, though the census of last summer gave us only about twelve hundred thousand souls.

At nightfall we always lose the vast throngs who cross the ferries, and who seek their homes in the towns along the Hudson River and New Haven Railroads. But in May and June we part for months together with another class of the floating population, the many thousands of people who are only winter residents of the city. Then nearly all the permanent lodgers at the hotels depart, and transient visitors take their places until the cold season is again at hand. The spartment houses also provide for large numbers of temporary inhabitants, and the hearding houses are full of them. Men have found out that they can provide for their wives and children in the country during the summer at less expense than ·hey can keep them in the city. The num-

tains and by the senside has greatly increased of recent years, and they are better kept than formerly; while even at the more expensive resorts families can live at a less cost than that of maintaining in good style a house or an apartment in town.

We therefore find that at the many watering places of greater or less fashion the rooms at the hotels are now engaged early in the season. At the cheaper boarding places, too, on Long Island, up the Hudson River, in the Catskills, in Connecticut, and everywhere within easy access from New York, thousands of the inhabitants of the city of more moderate means begin to make their appearance as soon as June comes. Moreover, when the air grows balmy, the great hordes of tramps, who have preferred the town during the winter, start off on their pilgrimages.

If we counted up all these people we should probably find that the number of actual residents in New York was less in summer than in winter by at least a tenth. It is very unsafe, therefore, to take the figures of the census of last June as the correct statement of our population in active seasons of the year. We cannot properly base a death rate for the winter on that number of people, and we are much at fault if we assume that less than a million and a half of inhabitants, day boarders and permanent population, are making a demand on our water supply between January and June.

A Socialist Experiment in France.

Whether the interests of capital and labor can be associated to the satisfaction of both parties is the problem which M. Godin undertook to solve in his famous Familistère, or workingmen's association, at Guise in France. Some time ago Miss Augusta BRISTOL was deputed by the Women's Social Science Society of New York to visit this institution, and the results of her personal inspection have now been published.

The Familistère is no uncertain experi-

ment. It must not be confounded with those schemes specious enough at first sight, but whose practicability is still doubtful. It was founded twenty years ago, and it now embraces not less than 1,100 workmen, who are employed in the foundries, and who dwell with their wives and children in the buildings of the association. The society is composed on the one hand of the capitalists who contributed the stock and funds necessary to launch the enterprise, and on the other of those persons who cooperate in the labors and business of the partnership. Its specific object is to carry on the industrial operations of the iron works belonging to the founder; but it also cares for all the physical and intellectual wants of the associates, whose lodging, food, education, and recreation are all provided upon cooperative principles. Any person who has worked in the service of the asse ciation for a year may become a Participant in the profits; and if he has labored three years, he may be admitted as a Socletary, in which latter case he must reside in the Familistère or common dwelling house. Those Societaries who have dwelt at least five years upon the premises, and who, by allowing their profits to accumulate, have acquired stock to the amount of \$100, rise to the position of Associates.

From the industrial and commercial profits exhibited by the annual inventories. certain deductions are made under the head of social charges. For example, sums equivalent to ten per cent. of the value of the working stock and five per cent, of the value of the real estate are placed to the credit of a sinking fund, applicable to improvements and repairs. Appropriations are also made for the expenses of education and to the insurance funds, which guarantee the workmen against loss by accident or death. Interest is next paid in specie to the holders of stock. After these deductions, the net profit is divided as follows: Twenty-five per cent. to the reserve fund, in which capital and labor are equally interested, twelve per cent, to the Superintendent, nine per cent. to the other members of the Executive Council collectively, and two per cent, to the Council of Supervision Here we should note that the last named Council and the Superintendent, together with a part of the Executive Board, are elected by the associates in convention. Lastly, fifty per cent, of the net profits is divided between capital and labor, the part of labor being represented by the sum total of wages and salaries paid out during the year, and the part of capital by the interest on the stock it holds. In distributing the amount assigned to labor, it should be added that the Associate is reckoned as earning twice, the Societary one and a half times, and the Participant the exact sum of his respective wages or salary. In other words, the workman who has dwelt five years in the Familistère gets twice as large a share of the net profits as the workman who has been employed but a single year, besides the interest on the stock he may have

acquired by his economies. So much for the system on which the usiness is conducted. Now let us see how the members of the association live. The Familistère or Unitary Habitation is situated in a bend of the Oise, the iron works being on the opposite side of the river. It consists of three huge brick structures joined together at an angle, and each enclosing an interior court, covered, like that of the Grand Hotel in Paris, with a glass ing is rectangular in form, and four stories high. The central edifice is 211 feet front and 130 feet deep. Of the two other rea tangles which form the wings of the house so as to form an open square, one is 175, the other 162 feet in length the depth in each case being 123 feet. The floors are tried, and no wood is used in any of the walls, even the interior partitions being so constructed as to prevent the spread of flames. Around the circuit of each of the three central courts run three tiers of galleries, so arranged as to protect children against accidents. The apartments occupled by families are a double row of rooms on each story, the inner row opening upon the gallery of the court, the other upon the external façade. All the rooms are well lighted, there being more than a thousand windows in the edifice; and a perfect circulation of air is secured, since even the interior courts are ventilated grated openings from underground galleries and openings in the glass roofs. The

pany of forty firemen are prepared to seize the pumps at the first signal. On the lowest story of the middle building,

apartments vary in their dimensions so

that a workman is able to hire such as com-

port with his means or wages; but all the

advantages of water, light, and ventilation.

and the conveniences of the galleries and

courts, are shared by every inmate. In each

of the three structures there are a reading

room and a billiard room. Nor should we

omit to mention that the courts and the

entrances to all the stairways and suites of

apartments are lighted at night by the asso-

clation; and every hour a watchman makes

his round from garret to cellar, while a com-

ber of small boarding places in the moun- Familistère by means of covered galleries, are the stores of the association, where everything necessary for ordinary maintenance and comfort can be purchased at cost price. At the back of the so-called palace is a broad lawn, shaded by trees, and crossed by walks, where the children of the primary schools, accompanied by their teachers, spend the hours allotted to recreation. Here, too, immediately in the rear of the edifice, is the nursery, to which forty infants are brought by their mothers every day about 10 in the morning, and from which they are returned to the family apartments at from 5 to 6 in the afternoon. This nursery is supplied with all the toys and appliances suitable to the period of infancy. In the same building is a department for sixty children from two to four years of age. We need scarcely say that the nurses, as well as the teachers in all the educational departments, are selected and hired by the association. In front of the palace, and just across the open square, is the theatre of the institution, which serves as a place of daily reunion for the inmates of the Familistère, and where every evening a concert is given by the forty musicians of the institution. Here, also, the inhabitants celebrate the festival of labor and the festival of the children, the former taking place in May and the latter in September. The school rooms, situated in the wings of the theatre, and in which two hundred children from four to fourteen years of age are taught, are well lighted, ventilated, and furnished with all the conveniences adapted to each grade of instruction. Within the grounds of the palace there are a restaurant and a café, and on the north of the main building, but separated from it by the river, are

the bath and wash houses of the association. The report of Miss BRISTOL's visit to the Guise Familistère, published by the Women's Social Science Society, sets forth in detail the articles of the association, and explains at length the principles and methods which regulate its industrial and social workings. It will be found replete with suggestion and instruction to all engaged in industrial undertakings, for it not only demonstrates that cooperation may be successfully carried out, but it reveals the process by which each functionary, overseer, or workman in a great factory may secure the place for which he is best adapted by nature and ability.

The Best American Railroad.

In a recent conversation, Mr. James, the Postmaster-General, is reported by the Cincinnati Enquirer as having said that the Pennsylvania Railroad has always shown more public spirit in its connection with the Government than any other of the great trunk lines."

We have no doubt this is so. There can be no more competent witness than Mr. JAMES; but it is equally true that in every other respect, the Pennsylvania Railroad is the best railroad in America. It has great disadvantages to contend against. Its grades are heavy, and in many places there are considerable engineering difficulties in its construction. Compared with the New York Central, for instance, with its straight line and its level road bed, the natural inferiority of the Pennsylvania is very great; but through ability, energy, and liberality in its management, this infe riority is more than made up; so that its immense passenger trains are carried over the mountains with a degree of speed, safety, and comfort that leaves nothing to be desired.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is guilty of many sins. It has exercised a corrupting influence in legislation and politics; but the railroad which it owns and runs is the most satisfactory and admirable of all our public enterprises.

To Be Kept in View.

How does STANLEY MATTHEWS'S chance of confirmation stand now? He has been almost forgotten in the contest over nominations of more sensational interest. No doubt this contest will work to some extent to his advantage.

The men who are trying to put STANLEY ATTHEWS on the bench begin, it is said, to show a more hopeful front. They see, or think they see, a clear way to his confirmation in the wake of Judge Robentson's appointment. They will do their best to identify STANLEY MATTHEWS'S cause with the Administration side of the present controversy, and to make it appear that opposition to MATTHEWS is aid and comfort to CONKLING.

Senators, and especially Democratic Senators, could fail into no greater mistake than to take this view of the matter. The question of Mr. Marruews's fitness to be a Justice of the Supreme Court is away above all considerations of political strategy. The appointment is for life; the damage, if done, is not to be repaired by a succeeding Administration or a future Congress.

Keep always in view the two plain reasons why STANLEY MATTHEWS of Ohlo ought not be confirmed by the vote of any Demoerat or any honest Republican:

He has neither brains nor character for the place.

He is nominated, not because there is a iuman being alive who believes him fit for the place, but for the sole and shameful reason that this is the pay which he wants for his services to HAYES at the time of the

The Seventh.

To-day is the seventh day of May. In seven days less than one month actual

ummer begins. Are we really going to have any effective easure passed through both branches of the Legislature, and approved by the Gov

ernor, for cleaning the streets, to go into

peration before June 1, or not? We have no disposition to dictate to the egislators of the State; but we respectfully uggest that asparagus, peas, dandelions, and all the nice, fresh, and wholesome vegetables and "greens" of the season are not so essential to their health as to pass some sufficient bill right away.

It required a good deal of cheek for the so called Republican League of San Francisco to praise Senator Millen for his efforts to break the deadlock. The record of the Senate shows that, like every other of the thirty-seven Republicans, with the ex-Confederate Brigadier MAHONE added to the number, he voted day after day against executive sessions, in obedi-

ence to the order of the caucus.

If he had cast one independent vote or had abstained from voting when unpaired, the Chinese treaties would have been considered long ago. He is directly responsible for all the delay which is made all the more inexcusable because his vote was east entirely in the interest of GEORGE C. GORHAM, and against the known wishes of the Republicans of California.

The new batch of Canadian candidates for he honors of knighthood differs from precedng ones, it appears, in including one or two gentlemen who have achieved provincial fame therwise than in the lists of politics. Of one of them the leading organ of the opposition unkindly remarks that the dignity would sit as becomingly upon his shoulders as on those of any of the rival claimants, "but for the mysteriwhich is accessible from every part of the lous disappearance of a certain portion of the

famous Pacific Ballway funds." There are symptoms, however, of a growing impatience among sensible Canadians with all this exotic and out-of-date folderol. "The simple fact is." says the Toronto Globe, "that all such titles. upon whomsoever bestowed, suggestive as they are of the purely fletitious distinctions of Old World traditions, are utterly unsuited to the genius and aspirations of the New, and we are only sorry that such persistent attempts should

be made to transplant them to the democratic

Some years ago the Methodist preachers of this city, finding themselves shut up to a choice between curbing their own tempers and tongues at their Monday meetings and excluding the newspaper reporters, shut the doors against the reporters. Now the Methodist preachers of Philadelphia are disturbed in their minds because one of their recent discus sions, which was reported with fidelity in the so-called secular journals, didn't look well in cold type. At their meeting last Monday the subject was brought up. One brother said they would have their hands full if they undertook to keep the newspapers straight, and another brother expressed the opinion that they had better allow the unseemly occurrences to be forgotten as quickly as possible. The Rev. Mr. McCullough said he had never been so insulted in the quarter of a century

he had belonged to the Conference as

but a sense of duty could have made

preachers staved away because they would not

expose themselves to the risk of such scenes.

him attend another meeting, and that

the previous Monday, that nothing

Then the preachers appointed a committee to report safeguards against the recurrence of scenes in the future. This was much more sensible than excluding the reporters. One cause of these regrettable ebullitions of the clerical temper might be done away with by changing the time of meeting to some later day in the week. On Monday the average preacher wakes up cross; his nerves are not yet fully re covered from the effects of the Sunday strain. He is touchy and snappish when he enters the

assembly of his brethren, and Satan easily

gets the advantage over him.

The English newspaper writers are already beginning to make themselves unpopular with the French soldiers in Africa. A letter in the Clairon, dated Bone, April 16, shows up the correspondent of the London Standard. It appears he was travelling with the correspondent of the France, sharing the Frenchman's tent and camping utensils. At the village of Maurice they decided to hire rooms in the hotel. The iostess, in her excitement over the visit of the righly dreased strangers, promised to give them her last room, forgetting for the moment that it was already let to a Cant. Moyeren. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of his com panions when this fact became known, FAR MANN marched into this room with his hat on, and with a riding whip in his hand. He rudely ordered the Captain out. The latter, astonished at the invasion, replied to the Englishman in very sharp words. At first he thought of having him arrested and taken into camp, but he de cided to make a personal matter of it. He challenged Mr. FARMANN. To the stupefaction of the French officers who were present, the Standard correspondent replied that he would not fight with a soldier, and that, moreover, Englishmen never fought duels, " This affair, he went on to say, "won't do you any good, for I know what I shall write about you." respondent of the Clairon reports that the officers of the expedition have uniformly behaved with the greatest courtesy toward the newspaper men.

THE STAR SERVICE FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .-- When Mr. Dorsey with his counsel, Col. Ingersoll, called at the Post Office Department to demand to be inormed what were the charges against him, and to ask for an immediate investigation, he found Mr. James and Mr. MacVengh, the Attorney-General, together talking over that very same subject. Mr. James therefore turned the gentlemen over to the law officers of the Government for an answer. Mr. MacVeagh was polite, cold, and bloodless, as usual. He was sorry to say that Mr. Dorsey could not then obtgin a bill of particulars as to the charges against him, nor could his request as to a special examination be complied with at once. The whole subject of the alleged Star route frauds was under investigation, including Mr. Dorsey's connection therewith. The machinery was set to grind the grist as a whole, and could not be changed so as to accommodate any particular individual. The mill might grind pretty slow, perhaps, but quite fine, he thought. He ped Mr. Dorsey and his distinguished friend and counsel would be content with that, as there could be no exception made so as to accommo date any particular person who might feel a eculiar interest. Thereupon Mr. Dorsey and Col. Ingersoil took their leave, not wholly satisfled. Not that the Attorney-General was not explicit or polite, but because no advantage could be obtained by a special hearing apart from the other gentlemen who are so unfortunate as to be involved in this unpleasant busi-

from the other gentlemen who are so unfortunted as to be involved in this unpleasant business.

Rumors are affont concerning the nature of the facts brought to light by Mr. James, but there is no sufficient authority for a precise statement. Mr. Dorsey is very indignant that there should be anything of the kind without his being permitted to be present with counsel. As the present investigation is simply to enable the officials to determine on their line of action in the matter, Mr. Dorsey has no reasonable ground for fault finding. The fact that he has couployed so distinguished a gentleman as Col. Intersoil for his counsel, contemplates the possibility of cerious business, for which he intends to be prepared. It is to be observed that Mr. Detective Woodward is not so conspicuous as he was; nor are the newspaper men furnished as they were by him with either the things hoped for or actually found out. More circumspection is observed. It is not known as yet how Tyner lares. There is this comforting assurance, however, that he is being saved up for something nies; whether for the face of the youthful hat unfortunate prencher French, for the Grand Jury, or for irromotion, is not yet precisely known, only it is to be something nies. The officer who alternately as Postmaster-General and First Assistant could for twelve years remain in the circle of fraud certainly deserves something.

The printing of Gardeld's letter to "My dear Hubbell," written in August last, to assist Brady in raising money out of the Siar contractors, is regarded by the Dorsey-Brady people as a centre shot. It proves that Gardeld wanted Brady to go ahead and lovy contributions on the Stars, for it was in answer to such a proposition that the letter was written. Garded, to-day, when confronted with this acily episte, undertakes to say that he only mount that "Brady, a citizen of Indiana, who was reputed to have made an immense fortune in "Bell telephone stock, would respond from his ample means in ani of his party." It was only yesterday that Br need, white he is a fatal witness against him-self, is a good one for Brady.

Gen. Sherman Displeased

WASHINGTON, May 6. - Secretary of War Lincan has come in collision with Gen. Sherman, a neces-cary consequence of the General's toplottiness. It galls he General that a civilian should be at the hea ilitary offices. He assumes it to be his right and duty officer matters of that kind, the Secretary of War to ecquiesce merely. He has never yet got along smoothly with any War Secretary, and is less likely to do so with Mr. Lincoln than with any of his predecessors. The visit of Gen. Sheridan here is in connection with this diflegity. It was on his advice that Lincoln accepted the War Office, and it is on his counsel that he largely de-pends in matters where his own judgment is not clear. The present hulbub is rather livelier than usual. Wellnformed persons say that Secretary Lancoin manifests not only exc. lient intelligence, but, with all his quiet-ness, displays great firmness of character. The story is in circulation that Sherman was a Hancock man before the election, and for that reason was regularly captured by the Republican leaders, and sent off with Hayes where he could do no mischief. The story is well

The Rev. Dr. Kimball's Challenge.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sin: Having toad the defiance thrown down by the Rev. Dr. Kimbali in The aim of the 4th to any defender of rent, interest, or property, and not observing that any champion has notice forward. I beg leave, in default of a better man, to lief in the samplet.

38 Prace Stream, New York, May 6 WHAT THE FIGHT IS ABOUT.

WASHINGTON, May 6 .- The three persons onspicuous as "contested," and therefore not to be considered in executive session, under the rule of the caucus, are Judge Robertson, who will be objected to by both New York Senators; Mr. Chandler, who will be objected off the docket by Don Cameron, and Mr. Lionel Sheldon of Ohio, Mr. Garfield's nominee for Governor of New Mexico, against whom Senator John Sher man will enter his protest.

As to the two former cases and the reasons for the objections, the country is already informed. Not so, however, with the last-named gentleman booked for Executive favor. It may seem odd. first, that an Ohio man should be objected to, and, secondly, that John Sherman should be the objector to this favorite of Garffeld. But it seems that in the Chicago Convention Mr. Sheldon was conspicuous for his zeal and effectiveness in preventing a concentration on John Sherman when such a concentration was deemed by his friends a possible event. It was o Garfield he took the forces. With Garfield it is a question of reward; with Sherman of punishment. The distinguished Ohio Senator expects to live a good while yet, and to the very closing of his life it will be his pleasure and duty to get even with those who at Chicago stood between him and the object of his ambition. Sheldon is the first head that has shown itself where he could get a whack at it. The appearance of that gentleman in New Mexico as Governor is, therefore, likely to be considerably delayed, if not entirely prevented.

When the Senate has gone through the list of nominations, with the exception of the three contested cases, the caucus will then decide whether they or any one of them shall be taken up. At least that was the way it stood before Garffeld announced that he should fight; and it is too early now to say how far his determination may produce a change. It is well understood that Mr. Conkling did not wish to have the postponement of Robertson till the regular session positively decided on, as it might be his humor to take the case up at the present extraordinary session, and so end the matter, if the ending were to be to his liking. In the language of one of the Senators, "We want to clean up this work of Garfield as early as possible."

In the same way, if Don Cameron should see his way clear for laying out Bill Chandler in a conspicuously cold state, he will move the consideration of that gentleman's case. So also Mr. Sheldon may be taken up on Mr. Sherman's motion for a similar reason. Chandler's case differs from the other two in this respect. The rule of caucus is that a case shall be deemed contested and laid over whenever a Republican Senator from the nomince's State objects. Neither of the New Hampshire Senators will object to Chandler, and Cameron's objection will have force only because MacVeagh, between whom and Chandler the contest will be drawn s from Pennsylvania. This seems to make the case, to a certain extent, come within the rule of caucus. Of the three cases, Chandler's appears to be the least hopeful. Democratic Senators have special reasons for going against him. Enough of them, with the Republicans who will follow Cameron, are now thought to be secure to make Chandler's defeat pretty certain. Efforts are being made by his friends and by certain outside Stalwarts to overcome this combination. It is a fact well enough to understand here, that, as between Chandler and MacVeagh, not a few Stalwarts prefer Chandler. The former is as far from being a Stalwart as the latter. Personally Chandler is less disliked by Stalwarts than MacVeagh, and Cameron's interest in him for reasons relating to Pennsylvania politics—reasons that came into existence since the Chandler antagonism—furnishes him his strongest hope of success.

Concerning all this, what is chiefly to be observed is the probable powerlessness of the Administration. As yet it is difficult to see what it can do for its favorites thus thrown into the field. With all the patronage it has in its hands what can it do to help them? This question will be answered by facts at an early day. pears to be the least hopeful. Democratic Sen

The Germans Had Better Stay at Home,

From the Erentne Post The Stadtblatt, published at Bunzlau, in Prussia, on the occasion of a number of families leaving that town and neighborhood to seek a home in the great republic, printed the following note of warning and discouragement from the German Consul-General in New York:

The belief seems to prevail in Germany that in the United States there is an active business prosperity. This is wholly incorrect. Of business activity there is little or none, but there are the most unmistakable signs that the whole of North America is on the eve of an lu-dustrial demonstrate crists, as the ever spreading delirium tachesated makes a sound business basis impossible, and, wing to this, too, during the last year no fewer than two hundred and eighty-one one 5 failures of large business firms occurred, a number exceeding any previous year; it is consequently difficult for any one to get work, and many emigrants who have come to the United States with bright hopes are now in the greatest distress. If the exodus from Germany to the United States does not anon cease, or greatly diminish, the emigrants will have to take this step only on the assurance that he will secure a living in his new home. Wheever is not compelled from

Mr. Tilden at the Dog Show.

From the Courier-Journal. NEW YORK. May 1.-The dog show, which asted four days of the week just ended, was agrest affair. The crowds were continuous and througing, and, among those who might have been seen any and every day, sauntering up and down the aisles, inspecting carefully the kennels and passing familiar observation with the keepers, was the figure of a man who could hardly pass anywhere without attracting attention. This gentleman were an easy fitting black suit, silk hat, and light surtont, and was always accompanied by a valet, sometimes by a friend. He had several dogs of his own on exhibition, and one of these took a first prize. He is a great authority among the dog people, and a conceded master of dogology. They say he is as good a judge of dors as of nien, and that he is not to be descrived by externals. The name of this person is S. J. Tilden, Mr. Tilden is as hale and Learty as he was six years ago, when, as Governor of New Yors, he reorganized the Democratic party of the nation upon a series of live issues, and putitin the field to win. He takes an active interest in public smarrs; but he declines to have anything to do with active politics. Though but sixty-seven years of age, and apporently good for twenty years more, be prefers to devote these latter to the recreations of a mind canable of the highest assilictic enjoyment, and so in consequence, he devotes the besure which he can smatch from the personal supervision he gives a large estate, to the embellishment, within and without, of his two dwellings, the one in Gramercy Park, the other, traystone, above Youkers on the Hudson. Just now he

is decorating the grounds of these. During the winter, however, he made many purchases of pictures and rare and curtous books. It is Mr. Tilden's opinion that, but he been inagenrated ple, be feels that the loss of the Presidency was a poslive gain, and so far from subling, he is one of the hap-pest and most pacific philosophers in the world. His gift of speech, too, is yet modiminished, and his talks upon great questions are full of the old similating wisdom and shrewd epigram. He is a Democrat of the a doubting school, and, while he thinks the rowdy dow in the Senate much out of properties to the issue and event possible thereto, he believes the party should hold to the principles of '76 and '80, and make an out and out

Assaulted for Presenting a Bill.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am the proprietor of a newspaper, and on last Saturday presented a bill for four and a ball months' advertising to a plane maker in East Twentieth street. He became abusive and laid hold of me to push me by the shoulder down the hall stairs in his jouse, or which I have a with mess. I was told at the police office in East Twenty second street Capt Cinchy's that I could get him arressed for Assault I' I applied at the Fifth steet court, but when I visited Justice Wandell he refused to grant a warrant. I ther to know it the simple necessitation of all an advertising bill justices a criminal assault.

C.J. In

Is it a Job?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Comwhiching of the routicents after the product which street, about a note and a ball. The route and call of me side and out of line with Fourteenth street. The price to be paid out of line with Fourteenth street. The price to be paid for the unumproved pasture land taken as to cent's a took of the committee of the with the street of the price to be paid for the committee of the street of the s

From the Bost. Some time since Major Selover dropped Jay

been an speaking terms with him, but the editor a bre to in the two works seen walking an Fifth average. Gold the Charachely beaming on it would be deer a rin.

A certain relative of the Vanderbulls was adving down to assume in his doceart, and when he saw the two oil invites the rich the doceart, and when he saw the two oil invites the rich the doceart, and when he saw the two oil invites the rich the doceart and when he saw the two oil invites the rich that he dropped his raise. That has Refer health, it is said, 8.900 saures of Loke Shore, and therein a love was short of that stock, was a beary loser. There there is earn

REFIEWING CHAFEE'S TRUSTEESHIP.

Gen. Butler Urging Chafee's Removal a Trustee of the Sprague Estate. PROVIDENCE, May 6 .- The hearing of the petition for a preliminary injunction restraining Trustee Chafee from further operations under the Sprague trust deed was concluded to-day. The greater portion of the morning session was consumed in reading Chafee's affidavits, those offered in rebuttal by the complainants and the supplemental affidavits by the respondent. Benjamin F. Thurston, Esq., made

an able plea, denying that any of the allegations

At 2:30 P. M. Gen. Butler began the closing ar

of the complainant had been sustained.

gument, and spoke until 5 o'clock. He first paid a glowing tribute to Gov, and Amasa Sprague, and then gave a complete analysis of Chafee's defence, leaving that gentleman in a very unpleasant situation. He said that Chafee, by his own affidavits and those of his friends, had virtually admitted all that was charged against him. He had \$19,000,000 back of him, and could not get credit for \$210,000 worth of cotton; yet at the same time he had drawn \$270,000 in cash from the estate in eight years to pay for his services. The law forbade a trustee to fix his own compensation or to appropriate a dollar for his own use until permitted to do so by the Court; yet in the tace of this Chafee had taken \$270,000, and that by the advice of his coupsel. The Union Railroad stock which he had sold to a friend for \$87.50 he had withheld from a creditor who offered \$100 per share, thus entailing a loss of \$800,000. He had denied that any of the creditors had asked him to withdraw; yet he admitted in his State courts for four years, brought by a majority of the creditors, asking for his removal. He had denied taking any of the Quidnick Company's funds yet the books of that company show that he appropriated \$12,000 a year salary as its Treasurer. He denied holding any irregular meeting of the company, yet it was in proof that three such meetings were held, at which a majority of the stockholders were not represented. Gen. Butler asked the Court that, if Chafee, with \$19,000,000 security, could not get credit for mill supplies, he be removed, as under the circumstances he must be in bad odor in the community. Chafee had denied buying all his cotton from one firm at an advanced price, yet in his affidavit he acknowledged that in eight years he had donied he acknowledged that in eight years he had be one of the control of the community. Chafee had denied buying all his cotton from one firm at an advanced price, yet in his affidavit he acknowledged that in eight years he had be one of the community. Chafee had denied buying all his cotton from one firm at an advanced price, yet in h a glowing tribute to Gov. and Amasa Sprague and then gave a complete analysis of Chafee

explanation was given.

The court room was crowded with spectators, and Gen. Butler was frequently interrupted by applause. Gen. Roger A. Pryor was indisposed and could not speak. Judge Lowell took the papers, and announced that the decision would be given on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M. The feeling here is that a receiver will be appointed.

The Electric Light Wires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an arti le entitled "Peril in the Electric Light Wires," pub-ished to-day, I notice that City Electrician Smith has nade some most remarkable discoveries relating to the ection of electric light currents. The current under his nanipulation seems endowed with some new and astonshing powers. He makes it perform freaks that we had

To run Epiron or Tun Sex-Sir. With proper dou naulated wires used for running the complete circu rom the electric generators there could be no poss from the electric generators there could be no possibility of an accident such as occurred in Maiden Isine. The circuits run by this company in New York city and elsewhere are all of duable insulated while, and passed successfully through the severe sleet storms of the winter without any accident or interruption to the light.

The Waston Electric Legisle.

To the Entrop of The Sus-Sir: I feel it my duty after a word of warning which, if heeded, may save the

ty much trouble and expense. In running the electric light wires through the air the In running the electric light wires through the air they are exposed to the mercy of any miscreant who may choose to tamper with them; but if they were run through inbes in the ground they could not be so easily tampered with, and public property would be safer. It will be a great missise to do away with the gas lights. They should be kept as a reserve in case of accident or emergency.

In the cuming political and religious riots which have been predicted, the city being lighted by electricity, if the wires should be severed it would leave the whole city in total darkness—consequently at the mercy of the meb. If the city is lighted alternately with an electric and then a gas light the danger of total darkness will be in a measure obviated.

I raise this ery of warning hoping that the authoritie may take heed and averta dire calamity.

Pho Boxo Publico.

Licetrie Light Wires in Buildings. Mr. Thomas A. Edison addressed a letter yes-

erday to the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, in "I bec to say that the system of electric lighting of the

Edison Electric Light Company is absolutely free from any possible danger from fire, even in connection with the most inflammable material, and that it is the intention of the beliant Gompany, before actually furnishing light to the public, to invite your Board to give a most critical test of the absolute safety of the system by the aid of such expects as you may select. From the outset have had expectally in view this subject of protection from fire, and I have succeeded in perfecting a system as I will show to your beard, absolutely secure under all and every condition.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In yeserday's Sun a New York indy crushes, as you call it, the French barber who gave his ordinions in Sunday's Six.
For my part I side with our illustrious hairdresser. I think Ma. Coin was previsit or excited at the time she remed her crushing guistle.

10 THE EDITION OF THE SUN-SET HERTY Pouloi's receipt how to curl hair by burning the cit and destroying it.

thus giving us a lot of bald or premature gray-headed this giving its a lot of baid or premature gray-headed givis is a rick of a barber to help his trade in wig maximz. Henry may have cruerised on curring horse taits by this mode, but this will not do for the top end of our belies. The hair is a heliow tabe constaining colored all Dry that oil out by applying heated trons and the hair sails, bee measure, and deeps out. All dry hair recoverable vitality by the application of a little oil. Hand trising a vive it a closs and intimes alle and feasith in it. To stiffen hair use eccenturies, or stiffen with gun arabic of transceanth, both of which are barmiers. No horse dreastig.

Thanks from Mr. Jerome Hopkins,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thanks are ie from me to the artists, Miss Blanche Roosevelt, Miss ate Vashti Hill, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. J. G. Bierck, H. N. awyer, Gio-tay Vield, N. Franks, and Signori P. Lo d Tumburello, for their cooperation in my late " : will gratify them, as well as other filends of the of was or derinity dominion; he have that the school that I hope to be combied to reason the cases her token. Obediently yours, Jeroma Browns.

New York's Clerks. To the Initor of The Sun-Sir: Is it not about time for the clerks of New York to organize for mu-tical sassistance and protection? Nearly all other branches of antibety, skilled, and unsating, conflowers and em-phases, have such organizations, and I see sure that a very large uninker of clerks will agree with me teatthe necessity for such an association is cavious and since Then why not organize?

The Emigrant from Arkansaw,

Though great are all the stars that draw In Brady's champion combination, The emigrant from Arkaneaw
Is brightest in the constellation.
He shines as refer and as clown. And, though perhaps a little coarse, he Peasts with the highest in the low-Who gladly hob and nob with Dorsey.

Whenever he for sport and gain

Two rules he added to the same-

Enacts the role of carpet bagger, Or, to extend his party's reign. Does service as a bullyragger, So well his part he seems to play,

And such a wealth of artiul for Puts in the role, that people say There's none who can compete with Dorsey. Soon as he understood the game

Madiplication, Expedition. He now can juggle with the Rings, And gain from many an anknown source to Can draw at will, and pull the strings That caused the cash to flow to Dursey

Invendy for investigation; He dreads no vote, he fears no law, Nor cares for public indignation. While others tremble in the dark,

This emigrant from Arkansaw

And tear lest they expose their sores, he Is gial to be a shining mark,

Weak index are strongthened, plearing pains relieved Statit, a sovereign remedy for all coughs and coldsBUNBEAMS.

-Boston talks of undertaking a world's

-The general imperial elections in Germany will most probably be held in October

-A North Carolina man, having the stomach of an ostrich, swallows a handful of gravel after

-Augustus Bruno, an actor, descended om the stage at Indianapolis and whipped a man who was ridicaling his performance. -We are not the only city with dir y

streets. The Chicago beer Commanys there is dirtener h in State street, in that city, to make a State as but as -Col. Wappenstein, a Cincinnati ex-Cl. of

of Police, testified that Mrs. Whittaker was insance to order to prove that she was of sound mind, she hearewhipped him in the street. -The pastors of Cincinnati are besought

by the Esquirer not to go off on long vacations next some mer, leaving the people unprotected against the sevil at a season when vital picty is most needed to offset the high temperature. -The death is announced in France of

Comte Leon, who was always reputed to be a natural son of Napoleon I., and whom he resembled in a remarks: a manner. The Count died after a long illness at Ponton e, where he lived with his wife and his four children. -Minnesota has a new law permitting teachers in the public schools to give daily instruction in

social science, good morals, and patriotism. Thirly topics are specified, such as health, honesty, industry, and chastity, but none of them are distinctly reigious. -A feroclous bloodhound was added to a expected to chase Haley with simulated ferocity, but on his debut, at Providence, he hit the fugitive in carneat This was a valuable advertisement for the show, but is almost cost the life of the actor.

-There is no law in Illinois legalizing any kind of woman suffrage; but at Rockford separate ballot boxes were provided by the City Council for women to vote, merely as an expression of their opinion, on the question of liquor license or prohibition. They gave a majority of three to one for prohibition. -A little boy in London has become noted s being the last prisoner put at the bar of the How treet Police Court, which has been removed from its

old quarters. This is the court described by Dickens in Oliver Twist," and it was there that Pickling, one of its first magistrates, wrote " Tom Jo--The success of Mary Anderson, who became a popular star immediately on adopting the stage, has incited two other Louisville young women to attempt the same feat. They are Miss Fetter and Miss Dickson,

and each is now on a trial Western tour. It is said that half the girls in Louisville are stage struck.

-P. C. Ransom had been Mayor of El Paso, Ill., for two terms, when a charge of bigamy pre-vented his redection. The defeat made him more and desperate. Overhearing an offensive remark on the subject by Walter Bullock, Chairman of the opposing political committee, he demanded an instant retraction, and failing to get it, shot Bullock through the heart.

—There has been a grand volunteer re-

view at Brighton, in England, at which 25,000 troops were present, and took part in a sham engagement, which seems to have deserved that name in every sense. The Dake of Connaught commanded a division, and a tumber of the royal tantily and vast crowds were present. One railway alone took 250,000 persons to the spot. -Hodscha-Ahmet, who was sentenced to

imprisonment for life for having translated the Bible into-turnish, and for having circulated it in the States of the Sultan, escaped from the prison at Chio after the rarth-quake. The prison was thrown down by the wilence of the shock, but Hodscha-Ahmet was not hurt. He managed to get on board an English vessel anchored in the harbor, and he is now in London -Four poor Philadelphia housewives.

oined in the nurchase of a whole barrel of finur, and found t considerably cheaper than their previous practice of onying a few pounds at a time. They extended the plan to other supplies, and then to additional members. Next they hired a room and a woman to superintend the pur-chases and distribution. Fifty families now get all their groceries through this association at the lowest whole -Frank D. Moore, a lawyer of Covangton,

Ry, went into the Presbyterian ministry, and was for a number of years pastor of a christian ellipse elly where he had practised law. A year ago he preached two segmons against the sanctity of the Sabbath, declaring that Sunday ought to be a day of rest and recreation. His Presbytery requested him to reconsider the question He has done so, and now declares that he is unchanged in opinion. He has been deposed. -Mrs. Dresbach died from poison, at Lan-

easter, Ohio, seven years ago. Her husband was not sus-pected of the murder. Emily Montgomery, a pretty girl of the same neighborhood, recently got married. Before he honeymoon was over, her husband discovered in her trunk a bundle of old love letters written to her by Dresbach. In one of them Dresbach expressed a wish that his wife would die. On this cine a case has been worked up against him, and he is in jail awaiting trial. -Several weeks ago, says a Washington

correspondent, a remarkably peautiful model was posing before the "life class" of the Corcoran Gallery of Art She, as all the models are, was provided with a mask to hide her identity. She was posing as Psyche, when suddenly she fell forward in a faint. Her mask flew off student recognized the features as those of the widow of an ex-General in the Union army. She is possessed of a large fortune, but her vanity about her splendid figure

-New Orleans is stirred anew by an aeriwhich hold social away in that city. New Orleans was originally a military colony, and the first women brought were from European houses of correction. Several later cargoes were of a better class. Not only were built sorts made wives by the French settlers, but Indian and negro girls also readily found husbands. The present controversies arise from efforts to trace lineage back to the bet-ter emigrants, rather than to the convicts, the negroes,

or the natives. -There is a body of believers in modern miracles at Seaforth, Canada. The members use what they call sacred oil in addition to prayer in curing sick persons. A man who had almost been persuaded to join them fell ill, and thought he was going to die. He promised that, if their oil and prayer saved him, he would surely unite with their church. While they were muis-tering to him a surgeon performed an operation on the patient. He improved at once, and in a few days was well. The question is, What cured him? He says the surgeon did it, but the miracle people claim the credit, and have passed a resolution accusing him of repulsating his promise of conversion.

-Prince Krapotkine has long been a prominent leader among the Jacobin section of the Bus-sian revolutionists. It is mearly four years since be pub-lished his pamphlet maintaining that it was waste of time to discuss the ideal of the social edifice of the fature; the duty of the hour was that of destruction purs and simple. Of late, however, the Nober or Peris, to which he contributes at derives, has somewhat departs I from that Nibilistic conception, and the precraime which it expounded some twice months and was by no means purely negative. "Geomine Russian rewylding-lists," according to the Town, "intend to destroy the monarchy and organize the state on the base of Communication and equality. The Russian people for sea its National Assembly will settle its own destines, and the hour of their deliverance is mid-

-The Gruth Society, the largest and most emecratic of the Swiss trades unions, have protected a cutton to the Federal Council praying them to me with the the right of asylum investate. At the same time claim all sympathy with collective americate theres, and express their strong treat private of the energial cated at the late Socialist meeting at Zarana proofing to the Social Laborate, the Research Minister of the Int has demanded of the Federal Council the case conist paper which is published every forthight at to The Geneva police have remaid permission to ser! the retugees to placent the walls of the city and adrinumination of the execution of the five individuals and were concerned in the murder of the late (zer.

-Alexander III., the new Russian Emperor, is in the balat of working make study at eight. He prefers condies on account of the settness of the field they give. Among those placed there were some which like the bordions forwarded to Alexander II. a short time before his death, contained an explosive substance. The Prefect of Police put secured this and at one to paired to the Palace, where his Malesty was charact, Al usual, in his study. Rushing into the room he however at all the candles, and then unitered immediate the braining. The tran naturally howed amazened, and thought he free feet had gone mad, but the cause of his strange contact. was soon explained. The candles were conveyed aboratory of the Prefecture, where they were doly (a amined, and half a desen of them were found to constant pulsations and explosive matter.

... Those who desire to know exactly low Lord Beneausible tooked in the eyes of friends in the days of his youth have but to turn to the requisions sketches of literary and policied, hazawiters or turned by the artist Maelise some fitty years since to the core of Fourth Magnitis. This criticated values a temperatics is not exactly a series of contrations. temporations not exactly a series of carboatolics, if here and there the randomne party spirit of the flo-mected one desughtsman's style. But there is acbedding all manused to the portrait of the anti-r of 'Vivian view' standing cross such and leasures in the chow on the marbologue, rules it be found to loss preferantizing radius such as high-collars loss green and the effections to matter as of the large weaklands. The car's upon the left tent in any the diswing wayy locks are here to be seen in all their original persistent. The ent off, eval countenance, the immunity sees wid the designs and eggina reations here out the rejutable of the young gentleman for personal compliness.